THE LATE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

Among the errors respecting this Government and country into which Europeans have very generally fallen, is that of identifying the Bank of the United States with the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania; and making the former answerale for all the errors and misdoings and the unsatisfied responsibilities of the latter.

Nor need we wonder at the error of foreigners and people at a distance in this matter, when we find so many of our own countrymen very sufficiently mystified upon this subject. The alleged folly and wickedness of "THE MONSTER" has formed a large part of the capital of many of our trading politicians, who have endeavored to confuse, instead of exerting themselves to inform, the public mind upon this subject.

The present calm in politics being favorable for the dispassionate consideration of such questions as depend upon plain statements of facts, we avail ourselves of it to give a brief history of the Bank of the United States.

On the 10th of April, 1816, the late Bank of the United States was incorporated by Congress for twenty years, or until the 3d of March, 1836, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars. Seven millions, part of this amount, was subscribed by the United States, the remaining twenty-eight millions by individuals. The General Government was therefore interested to the amount of twenty per cent. (or one-fifth part) in the institution. The bank paid the Government one million five hundred thousand dollars for the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by the act of incorporation.

The bank, no doubt, like all other human institu-

tions, mixed up a certain quantity of error in some of its operations; and some of its early proceedings were obviously deserving of censure. Party violence, however, has not hesitated to make the most of these errors, nor stopped short of pouring out a very ample measure of condemnation upon these misdoings. It is certain, however, that the latter half of the time of incoporation of the bank, say from July, 1826, to the termination of its charter, exhibits abundant proofs of good management; for it paid half-yearly dividends of three per cent. until July, 1828, and from that time until its close its half-yearly dividends were three and a half per cent. Its stock was therefore a very good

It was evident, for a considerable time previou to the term of its legal existence, that a strong effort would be made to prevent its being rechartered. President Jackson avowed his hostility to the bank in his annual messages to Congress in 1829 and 1830; and in the latter he unequivocally stated his preference for a bank to be organized as a branch of the Treasury Department. In 1831 he reiterates his objections. The Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. McLane,) in his annual report accompanying the message of 1831, however, expressed an opin ion " that such an institution as the bank was indispensably necessary for the fiscal operations of the Government in all its parts, and for the regulation · and preservation of a sound currency," &c., and asserted that "the bank had strong claims upon the consideration of Congress in its future legislation." This was great praise from high and good authority. The bank positioned for a recharter in Januarv. 1832, and a bill to that effect passed both Houses of Congress in July of that year, but it was vetoed by the President.

Gen. JACKSON continued to evince his hostility to the bank in his message of December, 1832, and recommended Congress to investigate how far the public deposites were safe in the keeping of the bank. Mr. McLane, as Secretary of the Treasury, joined in this recommendation. The Commitwas chairman, after a long and full investigation, concluded its report with recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

" Resolved, That the Government deposites may, in the Mr. Polk and two other members of the con

tee made a minority report on the subject. The above resolution was adopted by the

on the 2d of March, 1833-Yeas 109, nays 46. Notwithstanding this strongly expressed confidence in the bank on the part of the House of Representatives, General Jackson caused the Government deposites to be removed from the bank on the 26th September, 1833, alleging that "it was not necessary that the deposites should be unsafe in order to justify their removal, but that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw them whenever the change would in any degree promote the public interest." Mr. TANEY was the Secretary of the Treasury when the transfer was made. The bank remonstrated against the removal as a breach of faith on the part of the Government, and the matter was, on the 18th December, 1833, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A very warm and protracted debate took place in the House of Representatives in the spring of 1834, during which Mr. McDUFFIE moved for instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to restore the deposites. A vote was taken on the whole subject of the bank on the 4th of April, 1834, when the following resolutions were agreed to :

" Resolved. That the Bank of the United States ought no to be rechartered"-Yeas 134, nays 82.

" Resolved, That the public deposites ought not to be r stored to the Bank of the United States."-Yeas 118, nays 103. " Resolved, That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money."-Yeas 117,

nays 105.

Early in 1834 the bank was required by the Exe cutive to transfer the money and books of the pension fund to the Girard Bank. This the bank refused to do, resting its refusal on a question of law; the subject was presented by the President to the House of Representatives on the 4th February, and dred and eight bushels of chevalier barley. In reply to severeferred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A bill was brought into the House by Mr. Polk on the 16th December, 1834, repealing all the powers and duties of the President and Directors of the

bank as commissioners of loans. On the 10th of January, 1835, Mr. Polk brought on the 10th of January, 1835, Mr. Polk brought acre, 82½ by 44; half an acre, 73½ by 33; quarter of an acre, in a bill "suspending conditionally the receipt of the notes of the Bank of the United States in pay-which the plot is laid out is as follows: With a mariner's ment of debts due to the United States;" repeal in fact, the 14th section of the bank charter, which

which has befallen us as a nation, or any of us as individuals, is to be attributed to a NATIONAL BANK; for during that period no National Bank has

existed. It has been said that the bank had sustained great and ruinous losses previous to its legal death, which losses were not developed until long afterwards; but of this no satisfactory proof has been adduced and there is very strong evidence to the contrary.

A special agent of the Treasury Department mad an examination of the affairs of the bank in 1832. and reported that on the 2d November in that year the stock was, after all obligations were paid, worth more than twenty per cent. above par.

On the 2d of January, 1833, a committee of the bank reported its value at twenty-three per cent. above par.

On the 3d of March, 1836, when the charter ex pired, the estimated value of the stock, after every dlowance was made for contingencies, was \$39, 015,130 36, or \$111 47 per cent. This is surely no bad comment on the mode in which the affairs of the bank had been conducted, particularly when it is remembered that the stockholders had received since July, 1828, half-yearly dividends of three and a half per cent. It is difficult to imagine more unequivocal proofs of good management than these results exhibit.

In March, 1837, the managers of the defunct bank concluded an arrangement with the Government by which the stock held by the United States was to be paid for at the rate of \$115 58 per cent. Thus the Government received more than fifteen per cent. above its subscription, and seven per cent. interest for its money during several years of its investment.

The other stockholders had the option of receiv ng immediate payment for their stock, by dispos ing of it at the current prices, or of transferring it to a new bank established under the authority of th

State of Pennsylvania. Thus the Bank of the United States fulfilled ever engagement, and honorably discharged every obligation. Those who entrusted their property to its direction received ample interest whilst it was employed, and when, at the fiat of President Jackson, the bank ceased to exist, it paid every debt, and refunded to the stockholders their respective shares of capital, with 15 per cent. advance. "No widow suffered, no orphan lost by it. Nothing can be more preposterous than such an idea, when it recollected that all the stockholders might have received if they pleased their entire original stock, not only at par value, but at a large advance. The Government absolutely did so, and the Government had no power that every individual did not possess, and a purchaser could have been found then, and for three years afterwards, by any one desirous to sell, at any moment, and at advanced rates."

So much for the history of the establishment and the winding up of the National Bank of the United

When it became evident that the Bank of the United States would not be rechartered, a plan was suggested to invest such part of the capital of the Government bank as stockholders might be willing to transfer into a new bank, to be established under the authority of the State of Pennsylvania, the capital to be made up to thirty-five millions by addition al subscriptions. The arrangements, machinery, and officers of the Government bank were to be adopted and retained, and also its name; from which latter circumstance much mischievous confusion has

It is no part of our present purpose to go into the nistory of this new Bank of the United States, which was altogether and entirely a State bank, withou any one characteristic of nationality about it excepting its name. We shall not enter into the merits or defend the course of the State bank. That it has signally failed, there is no doubt. That the tee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. VERPLANCE national institution of the same name equally signally prospered, there is also no doubt. Reasons for these different results might be easily found. The question we are endeavoring to answer is not whether one party in our country has been favorapinion of this House, be safely continued in the Bank of the ble to a National Bank, or whether another party has been opposed to such an institution? It is not constitutional or not, or whether it be necessary or not? But it is, did the late Bank of the Unit States faithfully and honorably discharge its obligations and pay its creditors? Did they who confided in it lose their money, or were they punctually repaid? And the straightforward and direct reply to these questions is: the bank did fulfil, in the spirit and to the letter, every engagement and satisfied every obligation. No one who trusted it lost a dollar by it. On the contrary, it paid an excellent dividend to its stockholders whilst it was in existence, and it divided among them a bonus of more than fifteen per cent. when its charter terminated. It may truly be said of it "that it lived in usefulness and expired in credit."

Seeing the facilities for imposition afforded by the

similarity of the names borne by the National bank and by the State institution which succeeded it, we do not wonder that they have been made use of by huckstering and unprincipled politicians, by that class of men, unfortunately too numerous in all countries, whose maxim is that all is fair in politics, and the leading article of whose creed is, that the end justifies the means. But we must admit that we have been surprised and have felt the character of the nation outraged and insulted, when we have found men in the highest stations of the Republic, as we have found them, joining in the calumnious misrepresentation.

AGRICULTURAL.

ELECTRICITY AND AGRICULTURE - We are not surprise it the numerous letters which we have received on this very important and interesting subject. Many of our letters notice a typical error, which we had discovered in the external di-mensions of the area of one acre described in our last article. They should have been 80 by 604 yards. The experiment referred to in our last paper was made by Dr. Foster, of Findrassie, near Elgin, who produced from a single acre one hu ral inquiries, we may say that the cost of a square 55 by 22 yards, being an area of half an acre, would be-for 6 lib of iron wire, at 4d. per lib, (for burying,) 2s. ; 4 lib of ditto, at 3d. per lib, (for suspension,) ls.; two poles of dry wood, ls.; labor, &c. ls.; total, 5s. As the area increases, the cost diminishes. Convenient and desirable areas are, for two acres, 120 by 804 yards; one acre, 80 by 604; three-quarters of an compass and measured lengths of common string lay out the places for the wooden pins, to which the buried wire is attachenacted that its bills or notes should be receivable in all payments to the United States.

Such were the movements by which the Executive, through the action of its organ in the House of Representatives, manifested its animus towards the National Bank. These proceedings were generally regarded as very high-handed, and as savoring in regarded as very high-handed, and as savoring more of the wanton exercise of power than the demonstration of the compass due north and south, the more of the wanton exercise of power than the demonstration of the buried wire are then completed. The suspended wire must be attached and in contact with the buried wires at both of the buried wire are then completed. The suspended wire must be attached and in contact with the buried wires at both of the buried wire are then completed. The suspended wire must be attached and in contact with the buried wires at both of the buried wire are then completed. The suspended wire must be attached and in contact with the buried wires at both of the buried wire are then completed. The suspended wire must be attached and in contact with the buried wires at both of the buried wire are then completed. The suspended wire must be attached and in contact with the buried wires at both of the buried wire are then completed. The suspended wire made and Louisiana, and Spain to advance northward from California. In 1763 France ceded Canada to England, and the susually attached to us ber claim to advance westward form California. In 1763 France ceded Canada to England, and the susually attached to us ber claim to advance westward form California. In 1763 France ceded Canada to England, and the susually a tissue of sophistry and falsehood. We trust that the English regarded as very high-handed, and as savoring in the buried wires at both of the buried wires at both of the buried wires at both of the suspended wire must be attached and in contact with the buried wires at both of principle and facts; for, though the rections of principle and facts; for, though t

THE OREGON QUESTION.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. We were intending to prepare an outline of ithin ten sea leagues from any part of the coast already oc

evidence in favor of the American and British claims, respectively, but we find it so well done in an article from the London Examiner, that we may as well save ourselves the trouble. We do not mean to say that the Examiner has made out so strong a case for us as the facts would warrant, but certainly a much stronger one than we should have expected from a British source. Also, the terms of compromise which it suggests are quite as liberal as we should expect; and we will show our own liberality by saying that they are such as we should be willing to accept, viz: let the boundary between American and British Oregon be the 49th degree of latitude from the Rocky Mountains to the Ocean, leaving the whole of Vancouver's Island to the British, which extends half a degree or more to the southward of that parallel of latitude. We are sure that such a compromise would not be dishonorable to us, neither would it be unfavorable, for it cannot be contended that our title to Oregon even as far north as latitude 49 is complete. On the other hand, the British title to the territory north of 49 is not complete. The line proposed by the Examiner would be, on the whole, a fair one, and that is all we ought to ask or desire. The true policy of both nations is so to adjust the boundary as that neither shall have reason to be dissatisfied with it hereafter.

Farnham's recent work presents a very strong view of the American claim, and we may give son extracts from it hereafter. He shows conclusively that Drake never went further north than latitude 43, which is not so far by one degree as the Spanish navigator Ferrello had gone thirty-six years before.

FROM THE LONDON EXAMINER, APRIL 25 THE OREGON QUESTION .- We do not recollect a spec which has given us more pleasure than that by Lord ABER DEEN of the 4th of April on the Oregon question. It shows hat our foreign relations are confided to a man who has th wisdom to detect, and the courage to despise, the vanity and want of real pride which, at present, much more than ambition or rapacity, lead nations to become instruments of mutua destruction. We congratulate the country that our Ministe prefers justice, moderation, and common sense to obstinacy of nagniloquence and "keeping up a high tone." Six mouths nore of the "high tone" might have occasioned events which would have thrown back the civilization of Europe for a cen-

ury. At the same time, we do not agree with him-if it be. which probably it is not, his meaning—that the maintenance of national honor is the only legitimate ground of war. Cases may be supposed of a benefit to be obtained, or an evil to be

oregon territory is really valueless to England and to America. The only use of it to England is as a hunting ground, which enables the Hudson Bay Company to keep up its monopoly against the English people—a monopoly which occasions many species of furs to be twice and sometimes three times as dear in London as in Leipsic. The only use of it to America would be to make it an addition to territories already times as dear in London as in Leipsic. The only use of it to America would be to make it an addition to territories already unoccupied land, with a soil and a climate far better than they will find on the shores of the Pacific. And, when they get there, what will be the social state of a few thousand families, scattered through a territory more than six times as large as England, and three thousand miles from the seat of Govern-ment? They will mix with the Indians, and sink into a degraded race of half-caste batbarians. If she could obtain sovereignty over the whole of the lands west of the Rocky Moun

ereignly over the whole of the lands west of the Rocky Mountains to-morrow, every wise American statesman must wish that the next day they should sink into the sea.

The only real point in dispute, therefore, is a point of honor; the only real question is, what the maximum which either party can concede, or, which is the same, the minimum which either party can honorably accept.

The Oregon Territory extends in length from latitude 42 (the Mexican boundary) to 54.40, (the Russian;) being a distance of about 760 miles, and in breadth from the sea to the no tolerable harbors; the only places of shelter are Port Bu finch and the Columbia; but both are bur harbors, and at all times dangerous, and for the greater part of the year inaccessible. Above that strait, and communicating with it, the harbors are numerous and excellent, in consequence of the many large islands projected before the coast. The soil is generally mountainous, rocky, and uncultivable, though there are some fertile alluvial bottoms. Of that portion which is south of the Straits of Fuca, not more than one-eighth or one-touth is supposed to be reclaimable; and to the north of them the cultivable progretton is still less.

le proportion is still less.

The very doubtful advantage of governing this barren re gion is claimed on four distinct grounds. 1. Discovery 2. Contiguity; 3. Cession; 4. Settlement. We will take them, as far as we can, separately. First, as to discovery It may have been seen by Drake in 1580. One narrative of his voyage says that he reached lat. 48; the other, that he did not ascend beyond 43. But as no use was attempted to be not ascend beyond 43. But as no use was attempted to be made of this supposed discovery, it has been very properly thandoned as a source of title. In 1592 Juan de Fuca, a Greek in the Spanish service, is supposed to have discovered the strait which is called after him. In 1774 Juan Perez was lispatched on a voyage of discovery by the Spanish Government. He reached the 54th deg. of latitude, and is suppose o have first seen Queen Charlotte's island and Nootka in latitude 49.45. In the next year Herceta, also sent by the Spanish Government, sailed along the whole coast, reached Vancouver's island, and saw the mouth of the Columbia, which he named the river St. Roque. In 1778 Capt. Cook xplored the coast between latitude 70 and Nootka n 1788, and the three following years, Capt. Gray, in the

This completes the history of the mantime discoveries.

The progress of discovery overland was much slower. In 1805 Lewis and Clarke, sent by the American Government, first crossed the Rocky Mountains towards the south, embarked on one of the tributaries of the Columbia, were carried down by the stream, and on the 15th November, 1805, reached its mouth. In the same year, or in the following year, some servants of the Hudson Bay Company first crossed the Rocky Mountains towards the north, and discovered one of the

northern branches of the Columbia.

On the whole, the title to the coast by discovery seems to belong to Spain. Her Government vessels were certainly the first who surveyed it—perhaps the first who saw it. The first who navigated the Columbia were Americans—Gravascond mbia were Americans—Gray ascend-larke descending. We attach, however, little importance to the American discoveries. The title, such as it may be, which a nation acquires by the dis-covery of a line of coast, is not interfered with by a subsequent and more accurate survey by another nation of the rivers which

land and Spain shall not be disturbed in landing on the coasts, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON A NATIONAL NAME.

of the Pacific, in places not already occupied for the purposes of commerce, or of making settlements there. By article four, British subjects are not to navigate or fish

upied by Spain.

By article five, in all places to the north of the coast alread

hereafter make settlements, the subjects of the other shall have free access.

The northernmost point then occupied by Spain was Port San Francisco, in latitude 38. Next year Capt. Vancouver was sent by the English Government with instructions to receive the surrender of Nootka Sound and to explore the northewest coast. On his way out, Vancouver committed one of the most remarkable pieces of maritime diplomacy on record. He took exclusive possession in the name of the King of England of the whole territory from latitude 39.20 to the straits of San Juna de Fuca in 48. That is to say, the teast having San Juan de Fuca in 48. suputated that the whole coast north of the Spanish possessions should be open to the settlement of the subjects of both nations, he quietly seized in the name of the King of England more than two-thirds of the habitable part of it. It does not appear that any attempt was ever made to act on this absurd assumption of ssumption of sovereignty. A large portion of the territory comprehended by it—that between 39.20 and 42—is now under the undisturbed sovereignty of Mexico. In 1800 Spain restored Louisiana to France, and in 1803 France ceded it to the United States. This gave, for the first time, to the United States a claim by contiguity to the portion of the Oregon territory which lies to the west of Louisiana, subject, however, to the Spanish claim to advance north in respect to California, and to the Russian claim to proceed south, and also subject to the provisions of the Nootka Sound convention.

already stated, first crossed by the servants of the Hudson Buy Company on the north, and by Lewis and Clarke on the south.

The Hudson Buy Company soon afterwards established some hunting posts on the west of those mountains. The Americans made little use of this new field until 1811, when Astor founded the small settlement to which he gave the name of Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia. During the war of 1812 Astoria was taken by England. In pursuance of the first article of the treaty of 1814 it was restored to persons sent by the American Government to receive it. The English flag was struck and the American flag hoisted.

It now became necessary to make some argangements be-ween America and England. As neither party had any extween America and England. As neither party had any exclusive claim against Russia or Spain, pethaps the best plan is was that which was adopted, namely, to copy the Nootks Sound convention, and agree "that any country which may be claimed by either party westward of the Rocky Mountains shall for ten years be open to the citizens and subjects of both Powers; this agreement not to prejudice the claim of cither party or of any other State." This was the convention of 1818. In 1819, by the Florida treaty, the 42d parallel was admitted by the United States to be the Spanish frontier, and Spain ceded to the United States all her rights, claims, and pretensions to any territory north of that line. From that time the United States had three titles: First, their own by contiguity; secondly, that of Spain by contiguity; and, contiguity; secondly, that of Spain by contiguity; and, thirdly, that of Spain by discovery—the two Spanish titles being, however, subject to the Nootka Sound convention. In 1824 Russia put in her claim. By an imperial ukase she declared the whole northwest coast of America, above the 51st averted, so great as to be worth the certain calamities and even the risks of war, though peace might have been honorably preserved. This, however, is not one of them. The Oregon territory is really valueless to England and to America. Clared the whole northwest coast of America, above the Sister parallel, to be part of the Russian territory. Against this England and the United States protested; and, after a fruit-less attempt at joint negotiation, each treated separately with Oregon territory is really valueless to England and to America.

America would be to make it an addition to territories already far too large for good government or even for civilization. The emigrants of Oregon must pass through thousands of miles of unoccupied land, with a soil and a climate far better than they will find on the shores of the Pacific. And, when they get as the line struck the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia, that river should form the boundary: America required that the 49th parallel should continue the boundary. England afterwards agreed to surrender the peninsula north of the Columbia, formed by the Admiralty inlet. This was refused, and the negotiation ended by an indefinite prolongation of the convention of 1818, each party being at liberty to annul it at

occupied as a post by the Hudson Bay Company. From one thousand to fifteen hundred Americans are said to be now settled on the Willamett, one of the southern tributaries of the Columbia; and this we believe is all. Nor has England

Columbia , but, under their charter, they have no right to these posts or to the adjoining lands, except that of temporary occupation for the purpose of their trade. The whole numlieve, exceed five hundred, about one individual to every seven hundred square miles. By an act passed in 1821 they

are subject to the British laws.

The Americans now propose to colonize the territory; and this, as succeeding to the rights of Spain under the Nootka Sound convention, they are entitled to do. If millions of may do so; and so may millions of Englishmen. That this Americans choose to settle in any part of the territory, ould be very inconvenient to both parties is obvious, and luckily the country is so miserable a one that there is no chance of its occurring. But if a few thousands of the people of each nation were to proceed thither, and dot the the best valleys, much disagreeable, perhaps mischievous quar-relling might ensue. It is clear that this ought to be prevented as soon as possible by a partition. And we now comthe question as to the mode and terms of partition.

The maximum claim of England and the minimum of America is the Columbia; the maximum of America and the minimum of England is the 49th parallel. If each were mad enough to insist on its maximum, collision must ensue.

The best mode of arrangement would be that which has been offered by England, and, though not accepted, not definitely rejected by America—arbitration. The dispute, after all, is a mere question of national pride, and the pride of neither nation could be offended by submission to an award. If ther nation could be offended by submission to an award. If that award were to give the whole country down to the Mexi-can frontier to England, America would suffer no real loss. She would only be prevented from wasting her resources and violat-In 1788, and the three following years, Capt. Gray, in the American ship, the Columbia, passed and repassed along the whole coast up to Nootka Sound, and first entered and named Bulfinch harbor and the Columbia river. In 1792, and the three following years, Vancouver, under the orders of the

Whatever be Lord Aberdeen's policy, the Opposition will,

The bank was, however, fast hastening to its will besk it.

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The bank was, however, fast hastening to its will be best will perhaps enable our readers (some the 3d March, 1836. On the 23d June in that year were deleted to the work of the was made "the duty of the Secretary of the Trach was made" the duty of the Secretary of the Trach was made "the duty

The Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Historical Society, to whom was referred the tive to the adoption of a National Name, was pre-By article five, in all places to the north of the coast aneasy occupied by Spain, wherever the subjects of either nation shall have 29th of last month, and accepted by that Society. The report was presented in the form of a letter, and is a follows:

Joux Jav, Esq., Domestic Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society

Son: The Massachusetts Historical Society have received and taken into respectful consideration the proposal contained in the report of the Committee of the New York Historical

Union itself, thus perseveringly pursued through a long series of years, and thus warranted by legislative sanction in the name given to the District set apart for the exclusive jurisdiction of the confederated nation, has not succeeded in obtaining universal circulation, such as to supersede the necessity for another name, we cannot imagine any other name more appropriate or better suited to mark its distinctive character. The name of America, irretrievably stamped by uncompromising usage upon both continents of the new hemisphere, is a perpetual memorial of human injustice, by conferring upon one man a crown of glory justly due to another. This injustice will be in a great degree repaired by the adoption of the name of Columbia for this great and growing community. A name of adoption; and are especially unwilling to exchange it for one associated with no sentiment, but with the mere clod of earth—a mere chain of not even comparatively lofty mountains, overtopped as elevations upon the surface of the earth by the Alps in Europe, the Himmelayan chain in Asia, the mountains of the Moon and Atlas in Africs, and the Andes of the sister continent of this hemisphere.

If we could ever overcome our partiality for the name of Columbia and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another man give in the rich and in the mountains of the form of the first part of the first part of the first part of the first part of the

(the Mexican boundary) to 54.40, (the Russian;) being a distance of about 760 miles, and in breadth from the sea to the Rocky Mountains, an average distance of 500 miles. So that the than three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland put together. From the Rocky Mountains eastward, for more than 1,000 miles, the 49th parallel of latitude divides the English possessions from those of the United States. So that the Oregon district above 49 is contiguous to the Englishing a colony or annexing any part of a territory, and below 49 to the American. The climate is warmer than that of the eastern coast, but colder than three times are the Milamett, one of the southern tributaries of distance of about 760 miles, and this we believe is all. Nor has England done much more. The exclusive right of trading with the Columbia and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting a public of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting a public of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting a public of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting a public of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting a public of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting a public of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting a public of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting a public of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting a public of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting and give our own cordial assent to the substitution of another, we entertain some apprehension of exciting and give our own cordial assent to the columbia and give our own cordial assent to the columbia and give our own cordial assent to the columbia and give our own cordial assent to the columbia and give our own cordial assent to the columbia and give our own cordial assent to the columbia and give our own cordial assent to the columbia and give our own cordial assent to the columbia of another we find a rate to find another we of sentimental significance and of euphony; and the proposition appeared to be received by the public without disapprobation,

A respectable periodical journal in a neighboring State was called by its editor and bore the name of Fredorian for severa years, and it was commended to the favor of after ages by the claim to immortality of the most voluminous epic poem that our country has produced. Yet all this favor has failed to save our country has produced. Yet all this favor has failed to sa it from oblivion so complete that we do not find any allusi-to it in the present proposal of the New York Historical Soci ty to indicate their knowledge that it had ever existed. The Massachusetts Historical Society, therefore, tendering their thanks to the Historical Society of New York for the communication of the report of their committee, respectfully state, in answer to the inquiry for their opinion concerning the proposal for the promulgation of a national name, their con-currence in the decision upon the report adopted at the late

> FROM THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF GUANO.

meeting of the New York Historical Society itself, importing the expediency of superseding all further deliberations upon

Many of our farmers have been deterred from making of guano from an apprehension that the supply might fail, and that so powerful a stimulus would injure the soil unless the same substance could be annually applied. Erroneous as this same substance could be annually appured. In the country, as in others, that its tendency is permanently invigorating.

The fear that there will not be found an ample supply on

the coast of Peru alone for the wants of Europe and the United States, will cease with those who can give credit to an officia report made to the Peruvian Government in 1842, and published at Lima under the authority of the Treasury Department, (Ministerio de Hacienda.) This report gives the rethree following years, Vancouver, under the orders of the British Government, surveyed the coast, and one of his officers rowed up the Columbia about one hundred miles; that is, should not bitterly grieve at an event which would reduce the sult of a survey made by order of the Peruvian Government are to the point at which its rapids render it unnavigable. This completes the history of the maritime discoveries.

The progress of discovery overland was much slower. In 1805 Lewis and Clarke, sent by the American Government, the surveyor after some remarks are those which, if we were arbitated that munder the authority of the Treasury Department, for the monopoly is injurious to the English people, we should not bitterly grieve at an event which would reduce the sult of a survey made by order of the Peruvian Government of three siets near Pisco, in latitude about 14 degrees south, called the Chinchas, where is found one of the many deposites of guano which abound on the coast of Peru and Bolivia, to for that mutual concession are those which, if we were arbitated that the diminished. But a that monopoly is injurious to the English people, we should not bitterly grieve at an event which would reduce the sult of a survey made by order of the Peruvian Government of three silets nearly in the form always and the terms which we suggest of guano which abound on the coast of Peru and Bolivia, to for that mutual concession are those which, if we were arbitated the diminished. But a that monopoly is injurious to the English people, we should not bitterly grieve at an event which would reduce the sult of a survey made by order of the Peruvian Government of three silets nearly of the Peruvian Government of the company's stock one per cent.

If arbitration be unattainable, the only mode of accommodation are those which, if we were arbitrated at Lina under the authority of the Peruvian Convention and the company's stock one per cent.

If arbitration be unattainable, the only mode of accommodation are those which, if we were arbi for that mutual concession are those which, if we were arbitators, we should award, namely, that the boundary should be the 49th parallel, until it meets the Pacific, and then the sea. Our only claim rests on contiguity, and this would give us more than mere contiguity entitles us to. This would give us the whole of Vancouver's Island, and it would give us the whole of Vancouver's Island, and it would give us an abundance of good harbors. It would also give us the country which is best for the purposes for which we use it—to the fur trade. The furs to the north of the 49th parallel are better and more abundant than those to the south. All bulancing, however, of the positive advantages to be obtained by the one nation or by the other on a partition, is mere childishness. The interruption of confidence for a single week costs more than the whole country is worth. A mere armament, though followed by accommodation, would cost more than a thousand times its value. What proportion, therefore, does it bear to a war?

Whatever be Lord Aberdeen's policy, the Opposition will,

Peru, from these islets alone, can supply the world with guano EDWIN BARTLETT. for many generations. New York, May 12, 1845.

ANTI-RENTISM .- We learn from the Schoharie (New York) Republican of the 3d instant that the guard men were fired upon while with the Sheriff, at the house of a Mr. Nafbut nobody was hurt. The energy of the Sheriff of Schoharie has struck such terror among the anti-renters there, that he has succeeded in executing all the Lusiness in his hand on Mr. Livingston's patent.

for burning a barn belonging to Knowlson, Horton, and Butts, in the town of Sandlake, last winter. Fourteen jurors were challenged by the defence, and none were elected unless they resided in the anti-rent towns, except two in the city of Troy. The sentence cannot be more than ten, nor less than seven,

COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

At a meeting of American Geologists and Natusetts Historical Society, to whom was referred the ralists at New Haven lately, the following communication from the New York Society reladiscovered copper mines of Lake Superior was made by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston: made by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston:

Professor Jackson had said in his statement that the islands between Lake Huron and Sault St. Marie were of the same fossiliferous character as the limestone of Niagara. At the Sault we come to the red sandstone. Here the Rapids are two or three miles wide and nearly a mile long: the fall is about eighteen feet. It would be very easy to make a canal round them, as the excavation for the whole mile would be in soft gray sandstone, easily blasted, and the sides of which would form good walls for the locks. On the flat ground between the Sault Village and the Lake there is a large quantity

Star: The Massachusett listorical Society have received and then into respectful consideration the proposal contained and the content as few fact of the Committee of the New York Historical Content on the Content of the Con

to that spot where we can ladle out the melted copper? I forget how far Professor Roge.s said that would be.

Prof. Rogers.—About ten miles! (Laughter.)

Dr. Jackson.—We have abundant proofs in our specimens
that the copper and silver must have melted together; we find
silver in the copper, but we never find a trace of copper in the
silver. We find also zizzar veins of silver running through silver. We find also zigzag veins of silver running through the copper. Now, if we try to make an amalgam of these metals, if we melt the copper and bring the silver to a contact with it, part of the silver will unite with the copper and the with it, part of the silver will unite with the copper and the rest remain pure silver, in mechanical contact with it; but if we melt the silver and bring the copper in contact with it, they will thoroughly amalgamate. And this singular segregation we find done by Nature in the copper veins of the Lake Superior region. The plan proposed for separating the copper and silver in these eres is to make all the copper into blue vitriol, then make the silver into a chloride of silver, reduce it, and send it to the mint. The copper ore will be broken up. vitriol, then make the silver into a chloride of silver, reduce it, and send it to the mint. The copper ore will be broken up at the mine, carefully washed and picked, and then packed up in kegs and sent down to Boston to be smelted. There is also an ore of antimonial silver found in these mines. The sandstone of this region has no copper in it; but at the point of contact with the trap rocks there is a little native copper. The rich vein of black oxide of copper opened at Fort Wilkins is 14 feet thick, and contains 70 per cent. of copper. In a ton of the rude ore, as delivered by the miner at the pit bank on Eagle river, there is the following per centage:

Of copper......

And in a ton of the ore, as delivered at Boston, there is \$568 worth of silver and over \$200 worth of copper; so that it is more properly a silver mine than a copper mine; 17 hs. 9 oz. of the clean metal was obtained from 50 lbs. of the ore, 9 oz. of the clean metal was obtained from 50 lbs. of the ore, by careful assay; 50 lbs. of copper ore gave 11 lbs. 4 oz. in large pieces of copper and silver, besides the washings; and an assay of that yielded 662 grains of pure silver, or equal to 25 2-10 of silver to a ton of ore.

Prof. Shepard expressed great doubts whether the copper region of Lake Superior would not be a failure after all. He thought it was a formation analogous to the new red sandstone of the Connection Value.

thought it was a formation analogous to the new red sands to of the Connecticut Valley. Copper was found in numero places along this valley, diffused through quartz and bary places along this valley, diffused through quartz and baytos spar, and entangled with trap at the contact surface of the primary and secondary rocks. It was found thus chiefly on the western frontier line of the secondary, at Rocky Hill, near Hartford, and at Enfield Falls. Here was found native copper, red oxide and black oxide of copper, copper pyrites, &c., all washed down from their original matrix into the valley, and washed into the crevices of the sandstone. He conceives the valley to have been once a lake, at the bottomof which were later masses, sheets, and boulders of copper. Then came the trap dykes fusing up to the surface, and brought up the copper for the trap, as at Mount Carmel. He conceived Lake Superior to have been originally a primary formation; the new red sandstone was found on either side of the lake; and the copper found there was swept by waters into the vertical chirks of the sandstone; then, as the trap came through, it melted the copper ore, producing results analogous to those in the Commeticut Valley; and thus he concludes that the Lake Superior copper ore is merely a superficial formation reduced from copper ore necticut Valley; and thus he concludes that the Lake Superior copper one is merely a superficial formation reduced from experior or superior could also be accounted for. In the great copper regions of Germany, which exist from the coast of the Elbe to the banks of the Rhine, in the rich copper mine wrought near Rottengen, in 2,000 tons of copper there were found 20,000 marks of silver, or equivalent to 10,000 lbs. weight of silver.

Dr. Jackson said he had doubts before he went up to Lake

Dr. Jackson said he had doubts before he went up to be Superior, but he is now satisfied the copper ore there come not have been reduced from sulphurets by the action of dykes. You may melt a sulphuret of copper in a furnace thousand times, but you never can reduce it to pure copy. unless carbon be present. He was also satisfied careous spar veins containing copper which he fou the trap dykes, and that the copper ore of that region is the primary copper of the globe. The ore had been in a mile, and contained 70 per cent. of copper. But warned the public against any wild-goose speculation